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The Evening Gazette.

IDENTITY OF PROTECTION AND LOYALTY.

The history of this country for the past forty years establishes the fact that the policy of the protection of the manufacturing industry of the country was always advocated and supported by the men who never threatened the integrity of the Union, and who, when it was assailed by armed treason, stood up as one man in its defense. There was not a traitor among them. On the other hand, that policy met its bitterest and fiercest opposition from the men who, for thirty years, were perpetually threatening the dismemberment of the Union, and who finally carried their threats into execution.

We do not say by any means that all the opponents of the protective policy were disloyal men. Far from it. But this we do say, that in that opposition they were acting in concert with the men who have been plotting treason and secession for more than thirty years, and who have done all that bad men could do to render those plots effective.

In 1824 the country first adopted the protective policy, and so marked was the effect upon its prosperity, that protection became exceedingly popular wherever free labor found employment and free men were not too proud to work. In 1828 the law was amended, making the protection of American manufactures against foreign competition still more effective. Things went on very well from that time until the latter part of 1832, when South Carolina, under the lead of JOHN C. CALHOUN, attempted to nullify the laws of Congress, and, as a sovereign and independent State, regulate its own foreign commerce. All the cotton States sympathised with South Carolina in her opposition to the tariff, although they did not proceed to any overt acts of resistance. Some of our statesmen, Mr. CLAY among the number, became greatly alarmed. General JACKSON, who was then President, would have settled CALHOUN and his nullification very summarily; but Mr. CLAY, trembling alive to the safety and peace of the country, and the integrity of the Union, proposed a *compromise*, which, after an earnest opposition on the part of Mr. WEBSTER, and other Northern statesmen, was adopted. That compromise was an abandonment of the protective policy, a sacrifice of the "American System," as Mr. CLAY delighted to call it, to appease that monster which nothing could ever propitiate, and which, from that unfortunate day until it clutched the throat of the nation in deadly conflict, grew rapidly in strength and arrogance.

In [illegible] cial distress and universal prostration, the country made one more effort to restore its prosperity by a return to the only policy under which it ever did or could prosper, and the protective tariff of 1842 was passed. It had the effect its friends expected. The prosperity of the country did revive; but it was only four years until the slave power, under the lead of President POLK and ROBERT J. WALKER, restored the opposite policy. Since then there have been some amendments, which, with the gold of California, and latterly with the feverish impulse imparted by a state of war, and the incidental protection arising from a deranged currency, have kept the country active and prosperous. It is true that the lack of protection has caused the loss of the greater part of the gold that our mines produced; yet it served to avert the disasters which, but for it, would have long since fallen upon the country.

But our object is to recall to mind the fact, that opposition to protection has always come from the men who have played the part of traitors; while the supporters of the protective policy, even when crushed to poverty by the policy imposed upon the country through their influence, have ever stood first in defense of the Union. To this last proposition there is probably not even an individual exception. Did the advocates of protection ever threaten to break up the Union if their favorite policy was not carried out? Never, never. Did the supporters of free trade threaten to nullify, to secede, to fall back upon their own sovereignty, if they could not have things as they wanted them? Always—this was their chief weapon; by this they conquered, and by this they ruled. So clear is this fact in our history, ever since the tariff became a national question, that loyalty, patriotism and protection have been identical and almost convertible terms; while treason and free trade are and ever have been inseparable the one from the other. Treasonable threats were the most potential arguments to which the opposers of the protective policy ever resorted. Now, treason being crushed out, dead and buried, with its twin monster Slavery, shall we preserve their favorite offspring alive?

INFORMATION was received in Burlington, Vt., on the 28th ult., that the Rebel sympathizers in Canada were preparing for another raid on the frontier towns of that State. The Federal and State militia authorities are on the alert, and are fully prepared to repel any invasion. Guards have been placed on the steamers on Lake Champlain, and troops have been ordered to the more exposed frontier towns.

FAST DAY.—The *Jewish Record* says that President Johnson, in the re-issue of his fast day proclamation, has hit upon a day "mal apropos so far as the Jews are concerned, that day, the 1st of June, being the festival of Shervuous"—whatever that may be.

THE STATUS OF PAROLED REBELS.

We coincide in the following views of the Chicago *Tribune* upon this very important question, and contend that not only the leaders of the rebel armies who now enjoy the protection of the parole, but all the men who were thus formally surrendered, shall for the time being, be held in law as alien enemies, incapable of exercising the rights of citizenship, *or interfering in any way with either national or State politics.* After they shall have yielded a quiet and peaceful submission to that condition for a time, let the door be opened for their return to citizenship, by forswearing the confederacy and supreme allegiance to States, and by taking an oath, framed expressly for them, of allegiance to the national government. The *Tribune* remarks:

They are either citizens of the United States or alien enemies, surrendered on parole and permitted to reside in the country. If they are the latter then they are not citizens and can only become so by Executive pardon or by Act of Congress prescribing the conditions upon which they may be naturalized. If they claim the status of citizens they must accept that condition subject to their liability to be punished as citizens for treason, which is defined by the Constitution to be levying war against the United States. If to save their necks from this halter they claim to be treated as prisoners of war, then they are alien enemies. The laws of nations and usages of war recognize no such contradiction as that men can be citizens of a government, entitled to vote at its elections and at the same time prisoners of war, exempt from punishment by that government. The privileges and responsibilities of citizenship can not be divorced. The position of both officers and men of the rebel armies is therefore that of alien enemies—decitizenized by their own act and only capable of becoming citizens by the act of the government.

If this be, as we believe, the sound legal view of Grant's terms to Lee, which have been adopted as the basis of the surrenders of Johnston, Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor, it will be seen that their mildness in no way interferes with the object sought, which was a complete disarming of the rebel power. Gen. Grant did not tell them to stop fighting and go to voting—to stack arms and settle the war at the ballot box. No such thing. When they were disarmed of the bayonet they remained as destitute of the ballot as if they had been French or Mexican soldiers, who had made honorable warfare upon us, invaded our territory, been compelled to surrender and then permitted to remain in the country. Had the rebel soldiers, when surrendered, had any other country they would have been sent there. But having none they are permitted to remain; but this does not change the fact that the very point upon which they save their necks from the halter excludes them from the suffrage.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The New York papers are discussing the expediency of conferring the right of suffrage upon the freedmen of the South. The *World* says:

[illegible] the Southern people shall see fit to admit the freedmen to a participation in the elective franchise, it may be wise and politic for them to do so. But this is a matter of which they are the exclusive judges. As a question of State policy it is one of the very first magnitude. We are of opinion that *the next generation of negroes will either have the suffrage or perturb the State.* If the negro population of the South were as small in proportion as that of the Northern States, the question might be decided either way without peril to the public tranquility. In different Northern States it has been decided variously, *and there is nothing on the face of society to show that one mode of deciding it is not just as good as another.* In some of the Northern States we have universal negro suffrage; in others, negro suffrage with a property qualification; in others, no negro suffrage at all. Our negro population is so insignificant that all these methods are equally and perfectly safe. But in some of the Southern States, the negroes approximate in numbers to the whites. We do not believe that, in such States, the colored population, when possessing freedom and *the means of education, can be permanently excluded from the elective franchise.*

The *Herald* remarks:

The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery, but where slavery does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the rebel States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York, and yet in New York there is no approach to negro social equality. Society will take care of itself in this matter, as it does in everything else affecting its peace and harmony.

SEIZURE OF DISTILLERIES IN DUBUQUE.—We learn from the Dubuque *Times*, that Mr. Presbury, the revenue agent at Buffalo, has seized the distilleries of Rhemberg & Co., and Jaeger & Co., and the vinegar factory of A. Schodde, together with the liquor stores of the former firm, and of Woodworth & Co., at Dubuque, and they are now all in the possession of the Government. The examinations made by Mr. Presbury of the concerns seized, show a liability to the Government of $750,000. The seizures of distilleries, it is well understood, are not confined to those named. The Government is shutting them up and investigating their affairs all over the United States, with a determination to put a stop to the illicit manufacture of high wines.

Taking the Responsibility.

When President Johnson brought before his Cabinet Sherman's shabby peace "memoranda," he is reported to have said: "Gentlemen, the *proposition is not debatable*, and I only submit it to ask you how it is to be set aside." This has the ring of the true Jacksonian metal. Buchanan *cunctator* and such professional statesmen would not thus promptly have called the previous question and cut off idle discussion. Johnson thereby proved himself a true exponent of public sentiment. He did what every loyal citizen did with the wretched "memoranda"—killed it, and only wanted advice about giving it a speedy burial.

VIRGINIA at present is overrun with desperadoes. Roving bands of paroled prisoners, guerrilla thieves, and the like, are preying mercilessly upon the quiet residents, who entreat the War Department for protection.

Desolation.

The Southern Rebellion is dead, after having caused the death of a large share of the Southern people. Persons who have recently passed through the accessible portion of the Atlantic Slave States report a frightful scarcity of able-bodied males. A few old men; a few cripples; not many boys able to shoulder a musket, with a sad abundance of widows and orphans, ill-clad, coarsely and scantily fed, woe-begone, hopeless—such is the wreck left behind by the fugitive chiefs of the Slaveholders' Confederacy. Since the capture of Jerusalem by Titus, there has been no such utter ruin. In many places, a dumb stupor appears to have fall away over what are left of the Whites, so that they seem to have no thought and no care for the future.

Of course there is much bitterness and vengeful hate still cherished by the dupes of Secession; many believing that the North made causeless war on the South and crushed it by brute strength in the wantonness of conscious power. But, though hate remains, and may impel to isolated acts of crime, there is no thought of further warfare. The subjugation is felt to be complete.

The Government will soon, we trust, be ready to speak comforting, reassuring words to the great body of the Southern people; but meantime the planting season is swiftly passing unimproved. The negroes, with a justifiable fear of guerrillas and of reenslavement, desert the plantations and rush into the idle, famishing cities, leaving tillage unattempted; for the Whites have little force, less heart, small aptitude for labor, and are destitute of seed, implements, animals—in short, everything. And there is great danger that the season of vegetation will pass mainly unimproved, and leave large sections of the South exposed next Winter to the horrors of actual famine.

Would it not be well, in view of this peril, if an order or proclamation should issue from Washington, exhorting the people of the South to plant and sow to the extent of their ability, under an assurance that, come what may, every one shall be guaranteed the fruit of his labor? Let the most flagrant traitor plant, with a certainty that his family may harvest and eat, even though his land should be confiscated and he driven into exile; let the freedman plant any field he may find abandoned, with an assurance that the crop shall be his own, even though the land reverts to its former owner. So much it seems to us wise to guarantee, in order to avert from wide regions the perils of actual starvation.—*New York Tribune.*

The Sultana.

A Memphis correspondent makes the following observations about the ill-fated Sultana:

She was very fast, and by reason of her superior capacity in making steam, was, until the advent of the new Magenta, enabled to compete with the fastest boat afloat. The cause ascribed for this accident is leaky boilers. This of itself is quite insufficient, as this is not uncommon. It must be understood that all of the Mississippi steamers are propelled by high pressure engines, one hundred and thirty pounds to the square inch being quite a common pressure, while thirty is a fair rate on the ocean. An [illegible] soon after leaving port. Most of the accidents to boilers have the same coincidence. The custom of the chief engineer is to retire for the night, leaving his deputy to pump water and raise steam on starting. Forty-five miles after leaving the wharf, or about the length of time necessary to heat the boiler to a white heat, and to exhaust the unreplenished water, the strain burst its iron bonds, and sent its heedless perpetrator and all his huddled fellow-passengers into the air. The pressure of the war necessities have rendered many of the legal inspections and rules practically dead letters; and the surprise has often been expressed that accidents are not more frequent on the Mississippi. The wild, reckless character of the west leads to frequent racing, and a steamboat race on the Mississippi is a fearful thing. Instances are recorded where the barrels of pork have been rolled up from the hold to be consumed in the furnaces to add to the fierceness of the fuel. At times, the whole frame of the frail craft may be seen to quiver with the direct pressure of the steam upon the piston. Three or more challenges and races are recorded within the past month. Now that peace is again to bless our land, the present occasion is fitting to enforce the laws which may render steamboat-travel less perilous than the running of rebel batteries.

REPORTS prevailed in St. Louis on the 28th ult., that a force of from 6,000 to 12,000 Rebels, comprising remnants of Jeff. Thompson's and Joe Shelby's brigades, were at Pocahontas, Ark., preparing to invade Missouri. A large number of people were leaving the South-west parts of the State in consequence. Three regiments have been sent down the river. The reports are undoubtedly exaggerated.

AMONG the various arrivals at Fortress Monroe from Richmond, Va., on the 25th ult., was that of the paroled Rebel General Pickett, who murdered in cold blood the 28 Loyal North Carolinians. He was dressed in a full suit of Rebel gray, and sauntering in and out of the Fortress, inspecting the guns and its various works with as much nonchalance as if he had been a Union officer of distinguished merit.

AUTHENTIC reports say that Jeff. Davis was at Charlotte, N. C., as late as the 23d ult. It is therefore highly probable that his route to the Mississippi has been cut off by Wilson, who was in possession of Macon as early as the 20th inst. It is now stated that he has but $800,000 in specie with him.

ANXIETY is again expressed in San Francisco, Cal., lest the Rebel pirate Shenandoah may make a descent upon our treasure steamers. It is supposed she left Australia about March 15, and would reach the Pacific coast by the end of May.

Petroleum in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Californians are astonished at the assertions attributed to Mr. Brewer, that there is no Petroleum in Southern California. We have in our possession forty barrels of crude oil from Bueno Ventura, producing fifty per cent. illuminating oil, and twenty-eight per cent. lubricating oil. Petroleum has been found in large quantities in San Angelos, Santa Barbara, San Luise, Elipo, Contra Costra, and Humboldt counties. The people are at a loss why Brewer should use his position as geologist of this State to injure an enterprise of which he evidently knows nothing.

I know the above statement, as to Petroleum being in California, to be correct.

[Signed] L. UPSON,
U. S. Surveyor General, California.

ADVANTAGE OF EMIGRATING TO MEXICO.

THE GREAT ASSASSINATION PLOT.

CRUSHING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE REBEL LEADERS.

FORTS ABOUT WASHINGTON DISMOUNTED.

The Freedmen's Village at Arlington.

TRADE QUESTION DEFINITELY SETTLED

Pierpont Legal Governor of Virginia.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA ARMIES COMING HOME.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A Washington special says: The Mexican Legation is circulating printed pamphlets, containing the terms of emigration and advantages given to those who go there.

The State Banks applying for National charters which have recently increased their capital under the State law, may be ruled out, as the new organizations are not entitled to the privileges of the act of the last Congress.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: All attempts to disparage the weight of testimony in possession of the Government, implicating the leading spirits in rebellion in the assassination plot, will prove fatal. When Secretary Stanton, several days since, announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada, he spoke from the record.

Judge Holt, has since received a great mass of evidence and knows it to be of a crushing weight. President Johnson fully comprehended the gravity of the charges made in his proclamation.

All but four of our forts about Washington are to be immediately dismounted, and their garrisons withdrawn and dismissed, and that everything appertaining to this expensive branch of defensive warfare is to be put upon the general retrenchment path.

The Government has given up the experiment of supporting the blacks at the Freedman's village at Arlington. Work is offered to all willing to labor at the usual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenements at four dollars a month. All incapable or unwilling to accept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island, near Georgetown.

The Navy Department has ordered the Mississippi squadron to be reduced to 25 vessels. It was formerly over one hundred. It has transpired that the trade question was definitely settled in the Cabinet meeting to-day. All loyal persons are to be granted permits, to carry their goods, and to trade in any of the insurrectionary States, upon application to the necessary agents, and paying the Government a tax of 3 per cent. Tennessee is exempted from this 3 per cent. tax, on the President's claim that she never cast her lot with the rebellion.

Governor Pierpoint is arranging preliminaries prior to going to Richmond, to assume executive control of the State. He has been assured by President Johnson, that he recognized him as legal Governor of Virginia, and will sustain him.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The statement that General Halleck has issued an order announcing that all persons, without regard to rank or employment in Civil or Military ser- sweeping order, and the exceptions made by the amnesty proclamation of December, 1863, will be scrupulously observed until the general line of policy is adopted.

Camping grounds for large bodies of troops, soon to arrive, are being erected near this city. The Second and Fifth army corps are now north of Richmond, on their way to Alexandria, where they are expected in about ten days. Howard's corps' 2d, 15th and 17th, constituting the army of Tennessee, will arrive here about the 1st of June, and Slocum's army of Georgia, the 14th and 20th corp's, are expected in a few days later.

A grand military review, will take place as soon as the armies under Gen. Sherman gets here, which will be the greatest event of its kind that has taken place during the war.

The condition of Secretary Seward is such, that there is every prospect of his resuming his official duties, within a week or ten days.

REDUCTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S EXPENSES.

National Bank in Richmond,

HOSPITALS BEING CLEARED OUT.

Paroled Washingtonians Sent South.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—Since the recent orders for the reduction of expenses, the Quartermaster's Department has effected a reduction of the daily expenses on coast-wise transportation of $850,000 daily, which is a saving of more than three millions per month.

The Postmaster General has sent an agent of his department to St. Louis, who will be there on the 12th instant, to arrange for the transportation of the mails on the Mississippi river, and its tributaries.

The First National Bank of Richmond has been designated a United States Depository. A. G. Foot is President. This is the only National Bank yet established in that city.

The Government has possession in this city and vicinity of a number of private buildings, which are used for hospitals and other purposes. A clearing out of these buildings is about to be made. They will be turned over to their owners. The Government's hospitals will also be abandoned as fast as circumstances will permit.

The country adjacent to the city presents an appearance somewhat similar to what it did in 1861, the camps of the troops already arrived being dotted on every road. The farmers will suffer much, but they have the satisfaction of knowing it will be of short duration, and for the last time.

A terrific thunder shower passed over the city early this morning. The claps of thunder were so heavy as to awaken most of the citizens from sleep.

Several of the Washingtonians, who were paroled by General Grant, and returned home, have been sent South again, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them are anxious to take the oath, and remain good citizens.

It was not definitely settled this afternoon, whether the trials of the assassins will commence on Monday or no. In fact, the court had hardly been selected up to two o'clock.

Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The transactions in gold are confined almost exclusively to importers, the speculative interest having migrated to stocks. There is more demand for exports which accounts for the advance from 10 143@143½. Subsequently the prices fell to 142¾.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Post's* special says: Over $40,000,000 of 7-30s have been sold this week.

Secretary McCulloch pays out the money as fast as received, thus preventing any stringency in the money market.

TRIAL OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT R. B. STUART.

Defense of the Accused on Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resumed this morning before a court-martial, of which General Foster is President.

Judge Crane, of Baltimore, appeared as counsel for Mr. Harris.

Sergeant R. B. Stuart, of company C, 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, was sworn, and testified that on the 27th of April last he was on duty at Leonardstown, Md., and was ordered by Captain Willoughby to proceed to the residence of Benjamin G. Harris and arrest him. He effected the arrest, and then took charge of Mr. Harris, and remained with him a couple of hours. During that time the witness had a conversation with Mr. Harris, and the latter made certain statements with regard to Chapman and the other paroled prisoner who visited his (Harris') house on the previous evening. The accused said the two men came to his house and inquired the way to Leonardstown, and also the distance; and they further stated they wished to get to Baltimore as quickly as possible, and take the oath of allegiance. The accused told the witness that he told them they could go to Baltimore, but the Federals could not compel them to take the oath, on account of the agreement that had been entered into between Generals Grant and Lee. The accused then gave the men one dollar each and their supper. The accused said the men wished to stay over night at his house, but he told them they could not do so, as people about there knew his political sympathies too well.

Upon his cross-examination, and upon questions put by the accused, the witness testified that he did not recollect the accused telling him that he (Harris) had done no wrong in giving Chapman and Reed the money; nor did the witness understand the accused to say he thought it was proper to give money to paroled prisoners to help them on their way home. The witness was asked to state the whole conversation he had with the accused, relative to the conversation between Harris and Chapman and Reed. The witness replied by saying that in the conversation after the giving of the money had been spoken of, the accused said:—"All the trouble was the fault of the damned abolitionists; that if the abolitionists had stayed away it would have been all right; he said the people in Washington interfering after Grant and Lee had made an agreement was a damned piece of humbug; that the Republicans would not rule long, but by God they would soon see who would rule." Witness did not recollect that the accused said he never did anything more innocently than he did when he gave the men the money to help them along. When this conversation took place no one was present but witness and the accused. Mr. Maddox was not present at that conversation, but he was there at some other conversation. The accused told Mr. Maddox he did not know what in hell he was arrested for, and Maddox replied that it was said at Leonardstown that Chapman and Reed had reported him. To this accused replied that he could not see what in the devil they had reported him for.

The Judge Advocate here closed his case, reserving the right to call Sergeant Swan, the witness for whom they have been waiting, when he should be in attendance.

The Judge Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloyalty of the accused.

By agreement between the Judge Advocate and the accused, the terms of the capitulation between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee were put in. It appeared on the record that Chapman remarked [illegible] Reed remarked that it was too late then to kill the President. Witness' recollection of it was that it was Mr. Harris and not Reed who made the remark.

The Court then adjourned until Monday, when the accused will commence his defense.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The End of the Rebellion Commented Upon.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE AND ARMY.

A Russian Secretary Assassinated in Paris.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 7.—By the steamer from Bremen and Southampton, we have the London *Times* and *News* from the 24th to the 26th ult. The *Times* of Monday says: Whether the Southerners have or have not fought better than in former years, there can be no doubt that the federals have surpassed all their preceding efforts. Slowly but surely they have brought their armies to perfection. At first they suffered from mistake of underrating the strength and determination of their opponents. They could not conceive how three or four millions of whites, shut out from foreign succor and with discontented if not hostile population within their borders, could resist the resources of the great United States; knowing also their own friendly feeling to the South, they could hardly believe the Confederates were actuated by such a hatred of the Union as would rouse them to long and strenuous efforts. These feelings had a great deal to do with the lack of energy with which the war was prosecuted in its earlier stages, and it was only when army after army was defeated in Virginia, when the last hopes of the existence of a Union party in the South were dissipated, that they gave their whole heart to war and put their whole strength into it.

Steady discipline and confidence given by superior resources have made the Northern levies excellent machines after the model of European armies. War has brought out commanders of ability, in the persons of Grant, Sheridan and Sherman. These drilled and disciplined their mixed forces until they were fit for every contingency of the war, and when this was done, the end of the Confederacy was plainly near.

The superiority of the Federal armies enabled them to prevail in actual conflict. Their progress in discipline enabled them to take advantage of victory. Their cavalry, which at the beginning of the war was the laughing stock of the Confederates, is now excellent, and they know too how to use with effect the plentiful appliances of warfare with which the government can supply them.

The Southerners undertook the great enterprise and carried it out most skillfully, and with wonderfull audacity and obstinacy, but they were not strong enough for the work. They had genius and courage, but these have failed when opposed to equal genius and courage, backed by superior numbers. They may now accept the decision of war, which has been against them.

The *Times* of Tuesday says: Some pledge of submission to the Federals will probably be exacted as a condition to the exercise of political right, which, of itself, must disfranchise many of the inhabitants of the South. Communities which have fought for secession must long remain what Ireland was to England—conquered dependencies, ruled over by Governors sent there, or by the majority of their inhabitants.

The *Times* considering our finances says: The reply of Secretary M'Culloch to Mr. Carey's letter, justifies the hopes that have been entertained of his usefulness in the office, and thinks the reply is not faultless, but is an enormous improvement on the manifestos of his predecessors. It believes that Mr. McCulloch favors the English policy of free trade, because he sees in the freedom of International Exchange the most efficacious means to the infranchisement of labor and multiplications of wealth.

The *Times* of Wednesday says: The task now before the government at Washington is one of the greatest difficulty that ever fell to that great people. It is no longer to conquer, to wear out, and to overwhelm, but to win, to unite, to restore. The worst part of the difficulty consists in the national defects which themselves caused the rupture which was too certain to aggravate, and which triumph is not likely all at once to remove. We know not where to look for that happy mixture of firmness, sagacity, tenderness and knowledge of mankind which is to heal the terrible wounds of this war, and restore love between men who have suffered, and on whom have been inflicted such frightful injuries. Our only hope is that occasion will call into prominence men as well qualified for the work of peace, as names unknown to fame have become glorious in this war—since warriors have emerged, as it were from the soil—so also a new race of wise and pacific statesmen may show themselves. The President is the very last man who ought to indulge either in triumph or wish for revenge. As the one father of one common country, he must indeed be unworthy of his position if he does not wish to see all one again. The Union cannot be restored without complete reconciliation, and reconciliation will not be real unless it be founded on oblivion of alleged offences, and perfect equality as to the future. No citizen of the Union will take a sincere and cordial part in the solemn act of mutual forgiveness and reconciliation, unless he sees before him in future that may retrieve the past, as far as it is in the power of man. The North may find that it has to make sacrifices even now in the hour of triumph, in order to smooth its animosities and repair its injuries. It had better do that now in a spirit of mutual concession, than have to do it when the grace of concession is gone.

The *Daily News* says: The most honored and trusted of the Confederate leaders, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the whole of the Confederate armies, expressly that he might retrieve its fortunes and establish its independence, has laid down his arms. He fought gallantly while by fighting he could hope to achieve any practical result to hold the capital, to save the army, or maintain the existence of State. When satisfied that none of these objects could be served by prolonged resistance, he spared useless effusion of blood.

In surrendering, Lee has adopted a course which indicates his opinion of the renewal of the whole conflict not merely of the army under his command, though in general issues he had no power to direct the surrender of any other than his own forces, but he was bound to continue personally in the field. If he thought his presence of any use he might have escaped with his staff, leaving the details of surrender to Longstreet. But Lee did not choose to save himself to continue the contest elsewhere.

We, therefor, infer that he considered the confederate cause utterly hopeless. It gives better hopes of the temper and feeling of the Southern leaders, when we find their military dictator thereby ready, on conviction that independence cannot be secured, to meet the victories in peace and good will. Most of the leaders will doubtless follow the example, and respect his military judgment.

We know the people desire to end the war, and there is little probability that the threats of guerrilla warfare will ever be carried out. Whether or not Lee's example will be generally followed, there are abundance of indications that the capture of the last of the rebel armies and strongholds is imminent. Montgomery is captured, Mobile is likely to fall, Johnston's army is evidently surrounded, and the end is evidently close at hand.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer —— from [illegible], arrived to-day. [illegible] respondence between Grant and Lee is honorable to both. Not even Napoleon's army could count a series of more brilliant victories than the Army of Virginia. They were victories until victory was no longer to be achieved by human valor. Two years ago Lee might have escaped to Lynchburg, but now the Federal Generals made moves with as much rapidity and attack as Napoleon's marshals. The Federal army is entitled to rank among the very first of military nations. All attempts to establish a Southern Confederacy must be abandoned.

The *Times* of Tuesday says: With the defeat of the Southerners the difficulties of the federal government set in. After the restoration of federal authority, and the reduction of the South to obedience an overwhelming prospect will open before Lincoln's administration. Much lies between the conquest of the South and the restoration of the Union, in the face of the political problems of unexampled difficulty to be confronted, such questions as the regeneration of the currency, the reform of the tariff, and the management of the national debt.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South at Liverpool, the intelligence of Lee's surrender was received with great satisfaction, causing increased confidence in commercial circles.

FRANCE.—Count Walwaski was appointed President of the Corps de Legislatif. The Mexican embassy will be officially recognized by the Pope shortly. The American Ambassador was received by the Emperor and Empress. The Secretary of the Russian legation was assassinated in Paris by a Russian.

RUSSIA.—The Czarewitch died at Nice on Sunday. The Czar, Prince & Dowager, and Queen of Denmark were with him.

BELGIUM.—A meeting was held at Brussels, followed by a great demonstration in honor of the Federal victories. An immense procession repaired to the Federal Consul, and after silence was restored the consul and deputations made speeches. Congratulatory sermons also followed.

The London *Times* says: There seems to be on the part of President Lincoln a desire to conciliate the vanquished fellow citizens, under the guidance of Mr. Seward, who has creditably distinguished himself in the Cabinet by his moderate councils, and whose life will, we trust, be spared at this crisis to the Union. He may, by gentle measures, restore tranquility for his term of office, and calm, in some degree, the animosities which have been raised by these years of war.

Nineteen hundred and ninety-three miles of the Atlantic cable are completed, and fourteen hundred miles are already on board the Great Eastern.

Liverpool, April 25th, Evening.—Cotton opened buoyant and considerably higher for all qualities, but closed quiet and steady. The sales on Tuesday were 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester market is steady and firm. *Breadstuffs*—Flour quiet, but 6d higher. Wheat firm, and 2d higher. Corn quiet and firm. Lard, small sales. Sugar firmer, and holders demand an advance. Coffee steady.

Enormous Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The country will hear with pride as well as with pleasure that the voluntary subscriptions of the people to the 7-30 loan for the six days of this week amounts to the enormous sum of $40,387,100. The amounts daily subscribed throughout the country and reported to Jay Cooke & Co's. [Agency, were as follows: May 1st, $5,175.900; 2d, $5,231,-100; 3d, $7.961 300; 4th, $6,108,200; 5th, $8,-257,100; 6th, $9,158,400. The number of $500 and $100 subscriptions was 28,240. The daily subscription of working men and women for the week were in number as follows: May 1st $3,625; 2d, $2,652; 3d, $5,081; 4th, $4,271; 5th, $5,210; 6th, $6,400. The largest single subscriptions of Saturday were $700 from Philadelphia, $350,000 from Boston, $300,000 from New York. $55,000 from Providence, $140,000 from New Haven, and $100,000 from Baltimore.

ADVICES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

General Schofield Military Governor.

PAROLING JOHNSTON'S FORCES.

Jeff. Davis Bound for Texas.

SPEECH OF DAVIS AT CHARLOTTE.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Advices from Raleigh, April 30th, say Gen. Schofield is now, virtually, Military Governor of North Carolina. He has issued an order informing the people that by virtue of the President's proclamation, all negroes are now free, and it will be the duty of his army to maintain their freedom, advising their employment as hired laborers by their former masters, and counselling emancipated people to apply themselves to habits of industry. Planters generally are acquiescing in the new order of things and many of them have now their late slaves working for them for wages.

The ceremony of paroling General Johnston's troops commenced on the 30th near Greensboro. It was expected that it would require several days to complete it.

The *Times'* special from Raleigh, May 1st, says: Lieut. Col. Parker, of the 4th New Hampshire, was captured by Wheeler's cavalry, near Magnolea, about three weeks since, and has just returned, having been paroled at Greensboro, on the 16th, by Beauregard. Quartermaster Telvin, of the same regiment, who was captured about the same time, has also returned this morning.

Jeff. Davis left there April 25th, bound for Texas, escorted by a detachment of cavalry under General Echols and Basil Duke. They numbered about three thousand, and they had with them a train of about twenty wagons.

General Stoneman was within ten miles of Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of Catawba river. It is his opinion that Stoneman could have captured the whole command of General Echols and Basil Duke, if not Davis himself, if he had attacked at any time previous to the 25th.

Mr. Davis made a speech in Charlotte a few days before he left, promising to have another army in the field larger than ever before long.

Basil Duke's command burned the public buildings, ransacked private stores, and committed various outrages on the property and persons of citizens. His men are mainly Kentucky men and Texans and were formerly under Morgan.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Our Raleigh letters of the 29th and 30th state that General Sherman and staff left that day for Charleston and Savannah, thence to Richmond, to meet his army, which was to leave Raleigh next Monday. Gen. Sherman had issued an order announcing the final agreement of the surrender by Johnston. He prohibits all foraging and provides certain ways to relieve the pressing wants of the inhabitants. A movement was on foot to reorganize the State government.

ORDER RELATIVE TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Oath of Allegiance Administered.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It is ordered that all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of Colonel, who before the capture of Richmond signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their unwillingness to be exchanged, are to be forthwith released, on their taking said oath, and transportation furnished to their respective homes. In [illegible] the necessary regulations for the preserving of the requisite record of prisoners of war to be released under this order. The record is to set forth the name of the prisoner, his place of residence, the organization to which he belonged, the time and place of capture, &c. Oaths of allegiance will be administered by commanding officers of prisons, camps and forts, who will send by telegraph daily reports of the prisoners released to the Commissary General of Prisoners. These reports are to be consolidated for each day and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector Gen. U. S. A., and Brev. Brig. Gen.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY,

UNITED STATES BONDS STOLEN.

Reward Offered for the Perpetrators.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Among the valuables stolen from the safes of the Adams Express Co., on the O. and M. train, May 5, were twenty U. S. 7-30 bonds, of five hundred dollars each, numbered from 66,108 to 66,127, consecutively and inclusively, and ten U. S. 7-30 bonds of one thousand dollars each, numbered from 62,122 to 62,131, consecutively and inclusively. These bonds are the property of the Government, and the Express Company warns all persons against receiving the same. The Company has also offered a reward of five hundred dollars for each and every person who shall be arrested and convicted as a participator in the robbery of either the passengers or the Express, on the occasion

Return of the Funeral Escort.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The military and naval escort, together with some of the invited guests returned from Springfield this morning direct, a distance of nine hundred miles, in exactly forty-eight hours. The hearse car and state car, as on the route to Springfield, also came back on a railroad of uniform guage. No accident happened in the entire distance traveled, namely, 2,700 miles.

According to hasty estimates at least five millions of people witnessed the passage of the funeral car and coffin in the various cities where there was a temporary sojourn, and not less than seven millions of persons had an opportunity of seeing the remains. The occasion called forth the deepest feelings of emotion everywhere, and offered indisputable evidence of the high esteem of the people for the late Chief Magistrate.

The funeral party express their satisfaction with the kindness and courtesy of State and municipal authorities who extended to them most generous hospitalities; though the trip was fatiguing there was ample compensation in these attentions and interesting and beautiful scenes presented, as well as in the rich and prosperous country through which we passed.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There is authority for saying, the published statement that J. W. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice L. B. Fields, appointed Consul to Japan, is premature. Owing to ill health Mr. Fields will shortly retire from the Treasury, but his successor has not been designated, nor has he consented to accept as yet the appointment of Consul to Japan, which it is understood has been tendered to him.

Affairs in Sonora, Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Guyamas, Sonora, writing on 25th of March, says that none of Maximilian's troops had yet entered that State, except as prisoners of war, and the authority of Juarez was still universally recognized there. Preparations to invade the State were being made by Imperialists, but Republicans were confident of their ability to maintain their ground.

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The Evening Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

Sanders and Sally.

The three mean abolitionists who plan and sell at traps in the neighboring premises—Sanders, Tucker and Cleary—have sent the President's production, offering a reward for slide capture, to had printed of their democratic mode public through the local prints. Sanders, however, has not yet revived in having his side brought to trial—that is, upon certain conditions as to his release from the Pittsburgh Penitentiary, he would not leave the United States forever—but when he is released the other week, he comes to Nick for trial, now, on second thought perhaps Buchanan's Pollak, a border village court, has heard the case, and decided that he would have a chance to get a fair trial, and he is now stopping hard with him. We do not know what the result of his trial may be, will entirely satisfy the public. It would be interesting, nevertheless, to know the opinion of Sanders of his conference with Gideon Welles, and Sally, of the Secretary of the Navy, when, as we understand, they took him down to Sally's Sally, and Sally's Sally, and Sally's Sally, and

The Evening Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Loafing Around Church Doors.

Of all the various grades of loafers, those who hang about church doors, on Sunday evenings are the most annoying. This practice was quite prevalent in both cities, some years ago, but public sentiment finally became so outraged that the evil was broken up by the interference of the police and the punishment of the offenders. The nuisance has been gradually developing again, particularly in Allegheny, and on Sunday evening Mayor Morrison instructed his police to visit the Methodist Protestant church, on East Common, and also the African church, and arrest all the young men found loafing about the doors. The police obeyed their instructions to the letter, and the result was that [illegible] arrests were made, and the former place six [illegible] making thirty-three in all, the latter seventeen—the proportion of black and white will be seen that equal. The arrests of course created considerable excitement, and a number of those taken into custody were quite indignant. Mayor Morrison, we understand, imposed a slight fine in each case—refusing to make flesh of one and fish of another. Several of the parties were terribly apprehensive lest their names should be paraded in the public prints, but the Mayor, in the goodness of his heart, promised to shield them from that disgrace, and hence we have no names to give. Some of these nice young men regard the payment of a nominal fine, and the recording of their names upon the Mayor's docket, as a mere joke, but when it comes to publishing their names in the newspapers, the matter is altogether too serious for them. Our own opinion is, that young men who violate the rules of propriety and decency in this way, and are judicially proved to be guilty, should suffer whatever odium attaches to a publication, just as any other class of offenders, but, at the request of the Mayor, we will spare them this time. Let them look well, however, to their future conduct about church doors.

Passing Counterfeit Postal Currency.

P. C. Thompson, of Somerset county, was before U. S. Commissioner Sproull, on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit postal currency. It was alleged that the defendant visited the bar room of Shomaker's hotel, in Johnstown, some weeks since, and exhibited to John Shomaker, son of the proprietor, a package of counterfeit postal currency, and finally offered to dispose of a portion of it. This offer was accepted by Shomaker, who paid for it with a bill on a broken bank. Information of the affair was given to an officer in Johnstown, who lodged an information against Thompson before Commissioner Sproull, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. The officer succeeded in arresting him in Johnstown on Friday evening, and he was brought here on Saturday. When arrested he claimed to be a United States detective officer, and, to substantiate the statement, exhibited a German silver shield with his name and the words "U. S. Detective" which he wore under his vest collar, engraved on it. During the hearing, however, Thompson admitted that he had not received the appointment, but had applied for and was expecting it. On the way to the city, Thompson admitted that he had dealt a little in counterfeit postal currency, but that the transactions would not amount to more than fifty dollars. Several witnesses were examined, but there were no facts elicited in addition to those detailed above. Commissioner Sproull held him to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, in default of which he was committed to jail.

The Cooley Homicide Case in the Circuit Court.

This morning, in the Circuit Court of the United States, before Judges Grier and McCandless, the case of Corporal John [illegible], charged with the murder of Thomas Fairley, was presented upon a certificate of record from the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county. Our readers are familiar with the main facts of the case. Corporal Cooley was a member of the Provost Guard, and having been entrusted with the custody of Thomas Fairley, an enlisted soldier, for the purpose of accompanying him to some place in the city, got into a difficulty with him on St. Clair street, during which he shot and killed him. When the case came before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, an elaborate argument was had upon the question of jurisdiction, which resulted in the case being certified for trial in the United States Circuit Court. The United States District Attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., submitted the record, but Judge Grier declined to have anything to do with the case, and ordered it back to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, there being no question as to the right of jurisdiction. The case will therefore come up for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Harboring a Deserter.

John C. Murray, a resident of Baldwin township, was before United States Commissioner Sproull, charged with harboring and aiding a deserter to escape. The circumstances appear to be as follows: Some time last summer a man named Stewart deserted from the army. His whereabouts was discovered by special officer Barber, at that time connected with Provost Marshal Foster's office. In attempting to make the arrest, Stewart resisted, and finally tried to effect his escape, during which the officer fired at him, the ball taking effect in his back, and inflicting a serious wound. Stewart was taken to the military hospital, where he remained until he had almost recovered, and then deserted. It is alleged that he made his way to the house of Murray, in Baldwin township, where he remained for two or three days, and was there furnished with means to proceed to Ohio. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of $1,500.

Pittsburgher Killed.

The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Tuesday last, gives the following particulars of the death of a former Pittsburgh merchant:—"On Sunday night, at about eleven o'clock, Zebulon Kinsey, in going to his room at the boarding house of Mrs. Dickinson, No. 150 Market street, fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom, fracturing his skull, and causing almost instant death. It seems he had been drinking that evening, and was somewhat intoxicated. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Hodgen and Coroner O'Reilly, by which it was ascertained that death had been caused by an extensive compound fracture of the skull. Deceased was fifty-four years of age, was born and raised in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and had resided in Dubuque, Iowa. He had been boarding with Mrs. Dickinson since last August, and had known her from boyhood. Some time ago his wife went crazy, and was sent to Ohio. He had been captain of a steamboat, and was recently in the real estate business. He has a grown daughter in Dubuque, and two sons in the army.

Death of the Elephant Hannibal.

A telegram, just received from Messrs. Thayer & Noyes, under date of Cumberland, Md., May 8th, announces the death of the world-renowned elephant Hannibal, at Centreville, Pa., on Sunday morning. No particulars are given of the death of this famous animal, but as the circus and menagerie to which it was attached has been advertised to exhibit here in a few days, the announcement is made, so that the public may not be deceived in regard to the cause of Hannibal's absence. The loss will be a serious one to the owners, as an elephant, however unprofitable it might be in the hands of most people, is al[illegible] with a circus and menagerie. The [illegible] greatly regret the loss of the sudden decease of poor old Hannibal.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

THE ASSASSINATION COURT-MARTIAL.

Arrangements for Paying the Army.

THE FORCE TO BE KEPT IN SERVICE.

Review of 2d and 5th Corps.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JEFF. DAVIS

Further Details of Johnston's Surrender.

THE PIRATE SEMMES AMONG THE OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is understood that Sheridan is to be President of the assassination court martial.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering out. The force kept in service is not to exceed 150,000, and these will be mostly colored troops. The reorganized army will consist of four corps, of 40,000 each—one of regulars, one of white volunteers, and two of colored volunteers. Each will have its cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

The 2d and 5th corps were reviewed in Richmond on Saturday, preparatory to marching to Washington.

It appears that letters addressed to civilians in Richmond are detained in Washington, and a large number have accumulated there.

The *Herald's* North Carolina dispatches give various rumors of the whereabouts of Jeff. Davis, but none more late or more definite than that of last week's, which represented him in [illegible], one day ahead of Stoneman. The reports that he was obliged to abandon his specie train are contradicted.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men were surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for their paroles, but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the destitute people. Over 100 pieces of artillery were surrendered. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, of the pirate Alabama.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER.

Reported Surrender of Taylor and Forrest.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent contains additional particulars of the negotiation for the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's entire Trans-Mississippi army. The meeting to arrange the preliminary terms took place on the 23d ult., at which General Sprague represented General Pope, and Colonel Leymanski appeared on behalf of General Smith, and these officers were to have another conference at the same place on the 2d inst.

Of the result of this latter meeting nothing was known, but it was understood that the terms were the same as those under which Lee's and Johnston's armies were surrendered.

There were additional rumors in New Orleans on the 30th ult., that the rebel Gens. Dick Taylor and Forrest had made a formal proposition to surrender their forces. Gen. Canby had left New Orleans very suddenly for the latter city for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender.

THE REWARD FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Basis of the President's Proclamation.

CONSPIRATORS TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Times'* Washington special says it ought to be understood that the recent proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was not issued by President Johnson as his individual act, or merely upon his personal opinion as to the guilt of Davis. It was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper authority.

It was first unanimously decided in a Cabinet meeting that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by a military tribunal and not by civil courts. All the testimony relating to the matter was then placed officially in the hands of the Judge Advocate General, Hon. Jos. Holt, who examined it very carefully and made a written report to the Secretary of War, giving it as his opinion that the evidence proved Davis to have been connected with the conception of the execution of the plot. It was upon this official report that the proclamation was based. It is not to be supposed that any personal action in the matter can be traced to Davis, but will be proved that the conspiracy was framed and prosecuted with his knowledge and assent.

Rebel General Johnston's Farewell Order.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following is General Johnston's farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2.

General Orders No. 22.—Comrades: In terminating our official relations I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country.

You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and with earnest wishes that you may have, hereafter, all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

[Signed] JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Official: ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

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POTATOES.

75 sacks Goodrich White Potatoes;

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for sale at 165 Liberty street.

mh31 WM. P. BECK & CO.

BUTTER.—25 kegs nice packed Butter for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SECOND EDITION.

HALF-PAST THREE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The News of the Assassination.

FEELINGS OF SYMPATHY AND INDIGNATION.

An Address to Minister Adams.

FARTHER POINT, May 8.—The steamer Hibernian from Liverpool on April 27th, and Londonderry on the 28th, arrived off this point this morning.

The news by the Nova Scotian of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was published throughout England on the 26th ult, and created a profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror was universally expressed and There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North, and caused a total suspension of business.

In London, Consols fell nearly one per cent.; but slightly recovered afterwards. 5-20's fell to 58@60; Coupons to 63@60; and Erie to 40½@41½; there was a slight rally next day. Cotton quite unsettled, about a half-pence higher. On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about sixty members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented to Mr. Adams the same evening:

We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, have learned with deep regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister, now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1865.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,508 barrels. Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 16,980 bushels; dull and 1c lower. Sales of extra Spring at $1,21@1,22; No. 1 Spring $1,14@1,16. Corn—Receipts, 72,309 bushels; quiet and 1c lower; sales at $1,56@1,57; No. 2 $1,52. Oats—Receipts, 22,349 bushels; moderately active and low; sales of No. 1 at 35½@41½, closing dull at inside figures. Rye—Receipts 1,050 bushels; dull. Barley—Receipts, 2,150 bushels, dull and nominal.

SEEDS—Neglected; light sales of Timothy at $4,50. Flax $1,90.

HIGHWINES—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and without change. Sales of Mess Pork at $26@26.50, closing quiet at inside figures. Country packed sweet pickled Hams steady at 17c. Lard nominal.

GREASE—Quiet; sales of brown at 9c, and yellow at 11½c.

HIDES—Quiet and steady; Green 5½@6c; Salted 7c; Dry, flat at 15½@16c.

BUTTER—Fair supply and lower; sales at 29@30c.

BEANS—Dull; sales at 17c.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet, without material change; sales 1606 head at $1@9 for fair to prime, and $4,00@7,40 for inferior.

HOGS—Active and steady at a decline; sales of 2,8[illegible] head at $7,50@8,40.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—COTTON—Decidedly higher, at [illegible].

FLOUR—5@10c better on common grades; $7,05@7,16 for extra state, and $7,55@8,05 for R. H. O.

GRAIN—Wheat, firm and quiet at $1,80@1,85 for for choice Amber Michigan. Corn dull and d oop[illegible]; $1,45 for new mixed Western, and $1,50 delivered. Oats lower; 61@65 for Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at $27,60@27,62½ for New Mess, $25@25,50 for 1863-4. Lard a shade firmer at 16@19c.

WHISKEY—Dull at $2,10@2,10½ for Western.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at 38c for Crude, 55 for Refined in Bond, and 75 do Free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Money 6 per cent. Stocks better. Gold opened at 143½, and closed at 143¼.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6.—RECEIPTS—3,600 barrels Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, and 22,000 bushels Oats.

HIGHWINES—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Dull; Mess Pork $26@26¼. Sweet Pickled Hams 17c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1c lower, at $1,14½@1,16 for No. 1, and $1,02 for No. 2. Corn quiet and 1c lower, at 66@67c for No. 1, and 65c for No. 2. Oats dull and 1½c lower, at 35½c for No. 1.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—FLOUR—Held more firmly, but the market is quiet, and for the lower grades exceedingly dull.

GRAIN—Red Wheat advanced to $1,60, and was in good demand. Oats dull at 62@63. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye 90c.

HAY—Dull at $14@16 for loose pressed, and $15@20 for tight pressed.

WHISKY—Dull; small sales at $2,07.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; nothing of importance done. Lard is in good demand at 17½c; the best is held at 18c. Butter drooping at 25@35c. The supply is in excess.

GROCERIES—Firm at full rates.

MONEY MARKET—Gold, 142@143½. Exchange firm.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Flour—Steady with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1,36, Mil are offer; to arrive, $1,30. Corn—Dull; Chicago, 85c. Oats—Dull at 60c.

WHISKY—Held at $2,09 and $2,05 offered.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; New York Wheat, 11½c; Corn, 12c; Oats, 8½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged, at $7,60 for No 1 Spring, $8 for Red, $8,75 for White, and $9,50 for double Extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bushels White Canada at $1,67. Corn quiet; new Illinois $1. Oats quiet. Barley dull; sales 1,100 bushels Canada West at $1,20. Rice and Peas nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. Wheat 12c; Corn 11½c to New York.

DIED:

BALL—At Burkesville, Va., on Sunday, April 23d, 1865, GEORGE D. BALL, only son of W. W. and Margaret Ball, aged 24 years.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH. SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS, accompanied by proper guarantors, according to forms to be furnished on application to this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock Meridian, on the 1st Tuesday in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, near this city, with the articles of Provisions, Medicines, &c., enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly, as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in the cost over the contract price. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

CHARLES W. BATCHELOR, Surveyor and Agent.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The great moral drama of the 19th century, which has been in preparation for many weeks, and the talents of experienced artists in every department, in costume, scenery and mechanical appliances have been brought into requisition to render this renowned production the triumph of mechanical art.

THIS EVENING G. L. Aiken's renowned dramatization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with an unprecedented cast.

CONCERT HALL.—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 8th and 9th.

DE KATOW, WEHLI.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that when in Europe he succeeded in making arrangements for a brief Concert Tour with the WONDERFUL RUSSIAN VIOLONCELLIST, M'lle. HELENE DE KATOW, and the renowned PIANO FORTE VIRTUOSO AND COMPOSER, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, who will give in Pittsburgh TWO GRAND CONCERTS, as above.

Both these Artists have met with unprecedented success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, where they have given over Fifty Concerts during their short stay in the United States.

Mad. HENRIETTA BEHRENS, the Young and Popular American Prima Donna, will assist on the occasion.

Musical Director and Conductor....S. BEHRENS.

These will positively be the only Concerts in Pittsburgh by these three Celebrities, as they shortly return to Europe.

Admission (including Reserved Seats), $1. Tickets and seats may be secured for the Concerts on THURSDAY MORNING, [illegible], at C. C. MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE. Orders from the country for Reserved Seats will be promptly attended to.

Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. ap20:9td

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. FIFTH STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR. W. O. SMYTHE....Lessee and Manager. COMMENCE 8 O'CLOCK.

GREAT SUCCESS! THREE NIGHTS MORE! STARTLING! STARTLING!

Fitz Simmons' two act version of SIX STEPS OF VICE!

The great American Prima Donna, MISS MAY STANLEY,

The wonderful Female Personator, FERNANDO FLEURY.

Ethiopian Congress, HART, WEAVER, BUFFORD AND JACK. 20 Versatile Artistes! Pretty Lady Dancers! Double Show and Double Troupe!

Monday night Fitz Simmons' two act Union Drama, FALL OF RICHMOND! SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE!

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN STOCKS, BONDS & REAL ESTATE,

WILL BUY AND SELL STOCKS

Here and in New York or Philadelphia

Without further charge than the

REGULAR COMMISSIONS,

established by the Boards of the respective cities, to wit:

PITTSBURGH RATES.—On Stocks the market value of which is $2 or under, 1¼ per cent.; over $2 and up to $12, 1 per cent. On Stocks selling from $12 to $50 the sum of 12½ cents per share; and on stocks selling at $50 or over, one-fourth of one per cent.

NEW YORK RATES.—On Stocks, the market value of which is $5 or under, five cents per share; over that 10 cents.

PHILADELPHIA RATES.—6¼ and 12 cent at same prices.

Orders solicited.

Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.

No. 59 FOURTH STREET. ap8

GREAT REDUCTION in prices of CARPETS.

Desiring to afford the public An opportunity of purchasing goods at POPULAR PRICES, Corresponding with the Decline in Gold, And the immense tumble In Merchandise generally, We have to day Marked down prices, Throughout our entire stock, And offer the largest And most complete assortment Of new and elegant patterns, Brussels, Velvets, Two and Three Ply Ingrain, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., At a reduction of Twenty-five to Thirty-three and one-third per cent.

McFARLAND & COLLINS, 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET, Next door to Custom House and P. O. my1

HEWITT'S POLYTRICUM FOR THE HAIR.

The best and cheapest HAIR DRESSING AND RESTORATIVE in the market. Prepared only by S. W. FOX & CO., 54 Federal st., Allegheny, and for sale by Druggists generally. fe22:3m

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that so much of the channel of the Monongahela River as runs between the second and third piers, from the Railroad Bridge, now being erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over that River, below the first dam, in the county of Allegheny, will be necessarily obstructed in putting up the superstructure of the bridge, for about six weeks from the FIRST OF MAY, A. D. 1865.

J. H. LINVILLE, Engineer &c.

ap18:3wd2taw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Elisha P. Swift, D.D., dec'd, late of Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

ap8:6wonw ELLIOTT E. SWIFT, Adm'r.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE AND PATENT AGENCY, No. 12 ST. CLAIR ST., near Suspension Bridge. Drawings and calculations for Steam Engines and machinery generally. Plans and specifications for Manufactories, Oil Refineries and Architectural Drawings, Maps and Geological Surveys carefully executed. Residence No. 14 Hay street.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, 136 WOOD STREET. JAMES BOWN Invites the attention of Sportsmen and others to his splendid stock of GUNS, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BELTS and POUCHES, DRAM FLASKS and ammunition of every kind. His stock is the finest ever brought to this market. oc11

ESTATE OF HENRY A. SHAFFER, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Henry A. Shaffer, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to

WM. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Executor, my1:6wdoaw No. 60 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

JAMES M. BALPH, Architect, Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS, for all kinds of buildings, and superintends their erection on reasonable terms. Office on ANDERSON STREET, between Lacock and Robinson, Allegheny City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this BANK have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

my6-2wd J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, held May 1st, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after May 10th, 1865.

my1:td J. N. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government Tax.

my2:lwd JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND. SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, May 1st, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, free of Government Tax, on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

my2:wd G. H. RIGGS, Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after May 10th.

my1:td G. A. FENDLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, May 1st, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared out of the profits of the last year, of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith.

The Company also assumes the payment of the U. S. Revenue and State Taxes upon said dividend.

my1:wd ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State Taxes. TWO DOLLARS per share of which to be applied as a credit to Stock accounts, and THREE DOLLARS per share to be paid in cash to stockholders on and after the 8th inst.

my3:2wd WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared the *hundredth regular Dividend of this Bank*, being FIVE PER CENT on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst., free of Government tax.

my3:3tdlltwF JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 2d, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on or after TUESDAY, the 9th inst. The United States tax will be paid by the Bank.

my3:d H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, May 4, 1865.

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, May 11, 1865.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY May 18, 1865.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY May 26, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES, at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

TERMS—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, my1:oaw Colonel in Charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY—MARKET STREET AND EIGHTH WARD.—On TUESDAY EVENING, May 9th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 103 Smithfield Street, opposite the Post Office, (entrance at rear of the Room, directly from Fifth street, in addition to inside entrance from first floor, Sales Rooms,) the three story brick warehouse, No. 18 Market street, next to corner of First street, having 20 feet front and 60 feet in depth to an eight foot alley. Also three lots on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Eighth ward, between Boyd and High streets, each 22 feet front and 98 feet in depth to Watson street, a 60 foot street. Also a large lot on Boyd's Hill, fronting 118 feet on Chestnut street, and 200 feet in depth, bounded by Victory and Marin streets.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

my4 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY EVENING, May 9th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, (entrance at rear of the Rooms, directly from Fifth street, in addition to inside entrance from first floor, Sales Rooms,)

20 shares Birmingham Deposit [illegible].

10 " Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank;

my8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GEO. W. HUBLEY,

68 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Is now prepared to offer to his customers and the public generally, the most complete assortment of everything comprised in the line of

House Furnishing Goods,

which has ever been offered in this city.

In addition to his reputation as a manufacturer of, and dealer in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, BRITTANIA WARE, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, BIRD CAGES, etc., etc., he has just returned from the Eastern cities, with a full line of WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, TABLE AND DOOR MATS, BROOMS, WHISKS, BRUSHES, CLOTHES LINES AND PINS, CHILDREN'S CABS, TEA AND COFFEE SETTS, DINING ROOM & TOILET SETTS, TABLE CUTLERY, with an endless variety of articles, composing all goods in the house furnishing line, which cannot be found elsewhere.

He invites the attention of the public, and will be pleased to show his goods

GEO. W. HUBLEY,

ap22:6md 68 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—The CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, manufactured by B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is acknowledged to be the most serviceable of any kind yet offered to the public. Its superior advantages are found in the cheapness, saving of labor, and its efficacy in removing grease, paint, tar, and without injuring the skin, or in the least wise damaging the most delicate quality of goods. It can be used with all kinds of water.

Reference is made with pleasure to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known in this community, and who had every facility afforded of seeing it fairly and fully tested:

Quartermaster's Department of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments Pa. Vols.:

"Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg.

ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Reg.

M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg.

I have used Sawyer's Chemical Erasive Soap for the past twelve months, and believe it to be the most economical and satisfactory soap that has been introduced to the American people.

ED. EICHENBAUH, Bellevidere Hotel, Shaler Township, Allegheny county, Pa.

Messrs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer—My family have used your Chemical Olive Erasive Soap for several months, and have found it up to what it has been represented. For using in hard water they think it is superior to any soap in use.

A. G. LLOYD, Elm, Allegheny Co.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS JUST OPENED AT J. M. BURCHFIELD'S, No. 78, N. E. Corner Fourth and Market Sts.

Plaid Silks, Fancy Silks, Victoria Glace, Paris Mohair, Organdie Lawns, French Lawns, Jaconette Lawns, Mozambiques, Mantles, Shawls,

and one of the handsomest stocks of all kinds of goods in the city. my3

LOCKWOOD'S Cloth Lined and all Paper Collars.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Nos. 17 & 19 Fifth St., SOLE AGENTS FOR LOCKWOOD'S CELEBRATED Patent Cloth Lined and all Paper Collars.

The consignments on hand embrace a full assortment of all sizes.

The trade will be supplied in any quantity at LOCKWOOD'S PRICE LIST.

By giving their orders to us, purchasers will save time, freight and charges.

All orders promptly attended to. ap20

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED, AND TO BE SOLD AT PANIC PRICES!

Good Cotton Hose for Ladies at 12½c per pair; Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25 cents apiece; French Mechanic Corsets, $1 75 per pair; Bajous & Alexandre's Kid Gloves, $2 per pair. We have also a splendid stock of

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Guipure and Valentia Laces; Spring Style Bonnet Ribbons; Rich Dress Trimmings and Ornaments; Spring and Summer Hosiery and Gloves.

Of Fancy Goods, Notions, Buttons

we have decidedly the largest and best assortment in the city. Also, the

Novelties of the Season,

such as Wide Belting and Buckles, Hair Foils, Ladies Silk Scarfs, the Queen Elizabeth Collar, a new style of Flouncing, etc., etc. Also a full line of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

White Shirts from $2 up. Merchants and Retailers will find a very large assortment, and

Prices that Defy Competition

MACRUM & GLYDE, ap15 78 MARKET STREET.

JOS. HORNE & CO., DEALERS IN STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Ribbons and Bonnet Silks, Flower and Trimmings Embroideries, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Worsted Hosiery and Gloves, Hoop skirts, Notions and Small Wares, are now receiving their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS. Our

Notion Department

will at all times be found well supplied.

We solicit a call from

Merchants, Milliners, Pedlars, and the Public

being confident that we can suit all.

JOS HORNE & CO., mh4 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

I HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST with a carefully selected assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, among which will be found a fine line of Hosiery in cotton and lisle, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, Scarfs, Collars, and all the new styles, including Rubber Collars, to which I particularly call the attention of the ladies; Madame Demorest's Corsets, new kinds of Cuffs, new Swiss Sets, Lace Caps, Berthas, Barbs and Coiffeurs, Breakfast Caps, Shetland Shawls, Tidies, (new,) Lace in Crotchet, Linen, Cotton, Thread, Valenciennes and Point Applique, Wide Linen Lace for Pillow Cases, Embroideries of all kinds; Infant's Robes, of all kinds; new style Blankets for infants; Ladies' Kids, Jouvin's Kids, Misses' Kids; Gimp and Steel Bead Sets, Cord Sets, Cable Cord, Cord and Tassels, Tassels and Buttons in several new styles; Gimps in Jet, Steel, Straw and Chrystal Chenille; Bugal, Silk and Chrystal Fringes, Straw Hats and Trimmings; Butterflies in Lace, Applique, Jet, Silk, Gold Lead and Pearl, Fancy Combs, Chrystal Drops, Potards and Foils, and a variety of other goods, to which I would call the attention of my kind customers and the public generally.

ap28 ALICE MOWRY, 31 Fourth street.

ISAAC CRAIG'S CUTLET SAW MILL, AND BARGE YARD Craig Street, Allegheny. se14:1y

EWING, WOOLSLAIR, REIMER & CO. Real Estate Agents, and dealers in OIL AND COAL LANDS in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

Office No. 257 (61 old) LIBERTY STREET, ap19md PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Panic Continues!

VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE

SEE OUR PRICES!

Children's Fancy Balmorals		10
"	Stout Sole Heel Shoes	25
Boys' Heavy Sole Heel Shoes		50
Girl's Genteel Morocco Heel Shoes		75
Women's French Morocco Balmorals, fine		1.75
Women's Morocco Balmorals, tipped and trimmed		1.25
Women's Sewed Kid Balmorals		1.25
Men's Working Shoes		1.00
"	extra heavy	1.25
"	Calf Oxford Ties	1.85
"	Balmorals, fine	2.00
"	extra fine	3.00
"	Boots	5.00

The Best and Cheapest LOT OF GOODS Ever in the City, GO TO CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 60 and 62 Fifth Street.

Immense stock which must be closed out before the first of July! my8

NEW GOODS, Wholesale and Retail AT BORLAND'S.

Boots of all kinds, Shoes of all kinds, Gaiters of all kinds, and at prices to suit customers. Call and examine our stock, and be convinced for yourself before purchasing elsewhere. Selling our entire stock off

AT PANIC PRICES.

Call soon and don't forget the place, which is at BORLAND'S,

my6 98 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We are receiving our Spring and Summer Stock OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, which we are offering at The Lowest Prices.

All work warranted.

SOUTH & ROSS, ap20 63 MARKET STREET.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—I have just returned from the East with a large and well selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c.

which I have purchased at greatly reduced prices on account of the panic, and consequently can offer

Superior Inducements

to my old customers generally.

Remember that I have removed from 96 to 94 Federal street, 2 doors below, where I will be pleased to show my stock of goods to all who may favor me with a call.

W. K. McCLINTOCK, ap19 92 Federal street, Allegheny City.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN THUS SPEAKS OF THE Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine,

Which should be considered by those who desire to purchase the

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

This Company have made and sold during the last three months, 10,476 machines, and are now producing and selling 150 per day. They vary in price from $40 to $150, the medium priced ones sell best. In their business there is over 1,000,000 invested, and they keep 1,000 men regularly employed manufacturing machines. The system pursued is the same as that adopted in the manufacture of arms; every piece is made to a guage, and consequently the parts of any machine may be transposed [illegible] of another machine of the same [illegible] an accident occur, the broken part [illegible] be replaced on application at the office.

Salesroom No. 27 Fifth St., Pittsburgh. mh23:tf

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, April 8th, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACCORDANCE with the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," that the Stockholders of the EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at a general meeting this day, have voted in favor of becoming such an Association, and that the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the shares has been obtained as required by the laws of the United States.

ap10:3t44 H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAPS.—I have for the last ten years used SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Soap I have ever used for washing the skin or for shaving.

P. J. HALL, Fourth Street Shaving Saloon.

ap18:6t

The Evening Gazette.

MONDAY, May 5, 1860.

Last Night's Telegrams.

VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sorrow and Indignation Expressed.

GREAT MEETINGS IN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

APPROPRIATE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Sensation Created in Italy and France.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Foreign Markets

&c., &c., &c.

PORT AU BASQUE, May 5th, via CAPE RAY, VA.—The steamer Canadian Illustrated, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th, passed this place at 3 this afternoon in route for Quebec. The Nova Scotian, from Portland, arrived on the 28th. The steamer Scandinavia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on 28th.

In the House of Lords, on the 23rd, Earl Ducie called attention to the Canadian Government, and expressed great satisfaction at the expression of feeling on the American question.

Two meetings were held at Liverpool, which, after expressing sorrow and indignation at the President's unfortunate resolution, expressed sympathy and deep sorrow at the secession.

The Commercial body of London unanimously passed resolutions to the same effect in the various towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled in Great Tom Tavern, Cornhill, adjourned until 10th of May, when Minister Adams will preside. Resolutions similar to those of Liverpool adopted.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the House of Commons. It shows a surplus of £4,500,000. No proposes to take two pence per pound on all incomes above £150 sterling, and remove the instructions that the shilling and six pence, and the shilling duties on tea, sugar, currants, and raisins, discharging.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted an address assuming their sympathy with the Neapolitan insurrection. The ministry was defeated in its 3rd amendment.

The Times contends that the recent proceedings and indignation is expressed there at the secessionists, Mr. Mason, and not at the action taken, regulations the crime in behalf of the Southern States.

Liverpool, Saturday, 25th—Cotton sales today amount the sales of the week at 100,000 bales—50,000 to speculators, 10,000 to exporters. The prices are 1-16th of higher for American, and 1-16th of higher for Surat, leaving 10,000, middling Orleans, fully 6d. Sales to-day, and including 7,000 bales of American, at 28,000 bales. Market quiet and unchanged. The stock in hands of manufacturers, 1,000,000, of which 1,000,000 are American. Breadstuffs unchanged. Corn, 27s. Flour, 27s. Provisions, Lard, Rosin, Spirits of Turpentine, Tallow, Linseed, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, 1,000,000 bales.

London, April 27—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 26—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 27—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 28—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 29—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, April 30—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 1—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 2—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 3—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 4—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 5—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 6—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 7—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 8—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 9—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 10—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 11—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 12—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 13—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 14—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 15—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 16—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 17—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 18—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 19—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 20—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 21—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 22—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 23—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 24—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 25—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 26—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 27—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 28—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 29—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 30—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 31—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 1—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 2—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 3—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 4—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 5—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 6—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 7—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 8—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 9—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 10—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

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Liverpool, June 12—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 13—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 14—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 15—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

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Liverpool, June 19—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 20—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 21—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 22—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 23—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

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Liverpool, June 30—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

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Liverpool, June 9—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 10—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 11—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 12—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 13—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 14—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 15—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 16—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 17—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 18—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 19—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 20—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 21—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 22—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 23—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 24—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 25—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 26—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 27—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 28—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 29—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 30—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 1—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 2—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 3—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 4—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 5—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 6—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 7—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 8—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 9—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 10—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

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Liverpool, July 28—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 29—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 30—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 31—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 1—Bullion Gold Coin, 1,000,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 2—Bullion Gold Co